DARING DEEDS

Soveral True Stories of United Bravery and Individual Valor.

THE COURAGE OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

Martial Heroism of Old World History Far Surpassed-New Themes for Poet's Pen and Orator's Tongue. Three Hundred Fighting Regiments-Famous Brigades Who Will Live in History Alongside the Heroes of Thermopylæ.

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Many years ago, when the great Von Moltke, the renowned marshal of the invincible Prussian armies, declared that our civil war didn't interest him because he and other talk of the kind was could boast of neither a Marathon nor a Waterloo, neither a Hannibal nor a Napoleon. But the war annalist is driving that inexcusable modesty out of our heads. It required centuries to place Marathon in its true light as a factor in the world's progress, and Waterloo's importance in his-



BIDDING ONE ANOTHER GOODBY.

cory is not yet fixed. So it is yet too early to declare how much hung upon the isfor the test of the battlefield proved it nal bivouses from the ranks of these same American volunteers whom European marand Marions and Waynes, fresh subjects ling on the day of their detection. with which to embellish the grand old booty and glory, never displayed greater daring than Forrest when, in broad daylight, with searcely more than a body guard following, he rode into the circle of posing army to capture its commander, or when for days and even months he played hide and seek in territory bristling with hostile camps and fortifled posts, recrulting and marching out new battalions.

A Marmion, a Roland, a Winkelried have we yet to produce, but the poet of the future shall sing of our dashing Kearmy, our noble McPherson, our flery A. P. Hill, each borne by his impetuous valor far into the enemy's embattled ranks, there to fall a single, shining target for a myrlad of foes. There, too, is our Greene, the silver haired veteran of sixty odd years, holding off for one whole night with a bare skirmish line on Culp's Hill at Gettysburg the assaults of an entire Confederate divi sion. There is Cleburne at Franklin, charging at the head of regiment after regiment and brigade after brigade, carrying numberless redoubts and line upon line of ramparts, but leaving the glory to others while he rushed off to win new victories and to fall at last close to the guns of the enemy's unconquerable stronghold. And there is Lytle, Chickamauga's richest sacrifice, in a crisis of the battle shouting to the handful within hearing, the last of his once noble brigade: "Gentlemen, we can die but once. Now is our time. Let us charge!" Already three wounds sapped his lifeblood. A fourth bullet reached his

heart, and he fell dead from the saddle. Tragedies most marvelous and thrilling also cast their shadows over this new page of our history-tragedies like that of Nelson cut down in the house of his friends at the opening of a career promising greatness, and that, too, simply to appease the sudden malice of an angry subordinate; of Morgan whe rode through hostile camps from the Tennessee to the lakes, and after escaping from prison bars by a cleverness worthy of an Orsini or a Trenck died in a midnight skirmish, shot down mistakenly for a common fugitive, and of dashing Earl van Dorn, with the qualities to make him the Murat of the Confederacy, throwing his life away for the smiles of a simple country coquette-tragedies of the battlefield, as when, with no other motive than duty, no other spur than an impulsive general's command, Farnsworth's three hundred galloped on their wild ride to death among the rocky bowlders at the base of Round Top, dodging double shotted cannon volleys here and cleaving a pathway through a line of bayonets there, until their young leader fell, carrying seven wounds, either of which would have killed him, his nerveless sword arm pointing toward the goal for which he rode; or of those galtest the fire of Lee's batterries and rifle pits at Petersburg, bade one another goodby with Spartan coolness and charged direct, with 833 men in line, upon the enemy's glacis, leaving 682 dead and mangled victims along a course over which the few survivors had marched in seven minutes. The details of slaughter so hopeless as this and of sacrifices so fruitiess as that in Farnsworth's charge can only repel the mind or fill it with angry protest, but not so with that story of the bold dash for the colors on Cemetery Ridge when the bonor 29 officers and 305 soldiers killed, First Minnesota, 262 strong, rushed headlong upon a whole Confederate division, seized their leading standards and checked | left 281 dead on the fields of Virginia and she'r advance, leaving, it is true, 215 of their cumber prostrate upon a few square rods of e. th at the point of contact. Nor was it waste valor when Bigelow's bat-tery on that some field made a forlorn stand until horses, cannon, officers, gunners, all were destroye. nor when at Iuka the Eleventh Ohio can, opens stood by the guns and repelled three a perate bay-ouet charges, losing 46 dead an disabled out of a company of 54.

Not fruitless either the courage of Duryeo's Zonaves-the same lads who at Gaines Mill closed up the gaps in the ranks and counted files under fire—when, caught at Manassas with Hazlett's battery between two advancing lines of the ene my, they shielded the cannon with their bodies until one by one the pieces were hauled away and left 119 dead comrades stretched in fregular rows around the wheel ruts and trail prints on the spot

where the guns had stood. It is plain that only when foemen of equal mettle sustain the combat can such neroism be born, and so we read how Gordon's Alabamians at Fair Oaks, when caught in the angle between two lines in the same manner as Duryce's men at Manassas, stood their ground in spite of or-ders to retreat until whole companies had been annihilated and the roster of officers completely wiped out.
Closer still may the rivalry between

northern brawn and southern blood be traced in the careers of individual commands. Two such I shall refer to in another class.

The heaviest lesers at Gettysburg were two opposing regiments—the Twenty-fourth Michigan and the Twenty-sixth North Carolina. They met on the first day almost man for man, and in the desperate dueling of McPherson's woods battled until nothing remained of either except their flags and two pitiful squads of Michigan lost 397 out of 496 and was not "concerned in the fighting of North Carolina 688 out of 820, yet the remnant of the latter joined Pickett's heralded across the water, it seemed that charge on the third day, retiring with 80 there might be something in it. America men in line, while the Michigan fragment turned out in the repulse of Ewell's battallons on the other front of Cemetery Hill, For deeds lest ghastly and which charm

by their more pleasing features of personal

valor we turn to the lake raider Beall and his daring and all but successful plan to unloose the prison bolts at Johnson's island and ultimately conquer the lakes and northern border for the Confederacy; to Andrews and his 22 III starred Ohio comrades, penetrating the Georgia wilderness and seizing from the enemy a locomotive and train to blockade the rallway against Confederate re-enforcements passing through to western battlefields; to the seven southern tars who volunteered to go down in the submarine torpedo boat at Charleston after five crews had been smothered to death in her, and although meeting the same fate yet justifying their valor by carrying the Union ironelad Housatonic o the bottom with them; to Major Keenan, fighting to gain time at Chancellorsville and driving the leading squadron of his column of troopers into the enemy's solid squares to be cut down to the last man, leader and all, by pistol shot and saber blow; to Stuart, encircling the Union armies with his raiders, and to Kilpatrick's band outmatching that by riding 100 miles through Lee's armed camps and charging the Richmond fortifications on horseback; to Lee's brave boy colonel, sues at Antietam and Gettysburg, on Shi- Willie Pegram, handling his cannon on loh and Chickamauga, on Nashville and the front line with the sauciness of an Murfeesboro. But one species of glory we | urchin sporting a popgun; to Corse, in may claim in consequence of the civil war Allatoona Pass, signaling now to his suand challenge the world's verdict upon it, perior, "I am short a cheek bone and an ear, but able to whip all hell yet!" and to again and again, and that is that the mar- his chivalous antagonist, "We are prefind heroes of the past, whether the Spar-tan braves, the warriors from beyond the of blood indefinitely;" to Colonel Mulli-Rhine or Napoleon's invincibles, recruited | gan, with his 3,000 famishing men, noursome goodly company to share their eter- ished on rainwater wrung from their seaked blankets, pent up in Lexington by 18,000 assailants and hurling the same de tinets lightly classed as a mob. And ora- flant sentiments at the foe; to the two gentors and poets, those ready panegyrists of themen spies, Colonel Williams and Cap physical bravery, shall find in our Spartan tain Peters, who strolled calmly about bands, our Swiss guards, our Light Britten Union forts in Tennessee in the guise our Tamerianes and Plumed of loyal engineer inspectors and as calm Knights, our modern Hales and Jaspers | 1y paid the penalty of their rash dar-

Likewise fresh glories have our gallant themes. Custer, at the head of 100 sabers, | tars added to the daring deeds of the sea. charging full upon a brigade of Hamp- Not to dwell upon the ofttold tales, as of ton's troopers at Gettysburg, his golden Farragut lashed in the rigging that he locks streaming behind as the oriflamb | might see over the clouds of battle smoke of battle, was but another Navarre at Ivry, and the raiding khans of the orient, those on in his pygmy Monitor until the monster untamed Ishmaels moving to conquest for | ramified from the Roads, and of Morris in the sinking Cumberland when halled to strike the flag shouting: "Never! I'll sink alongside!" there was a Confederate Captain Brown plunging the ram Arkansas down 10,000 enemies along the open streets of a the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers through city straight to headquarters of the optimization through three hostile fleets, and stern old Winslow hounding the dreaded Alabama from refuge to refuge and leaving not a shred of her canvas, not an arm of her rigging, not a plank from hull or deck of that re nowned commerce destroyer as a memento of her marvelous career.

And for purely personal valor who can rival Cushing on the prow of his frail picket bont within 30 feet of the muzzles of rifles and cannon blazing on the deck of the Albemarle, and there with wounded hands adjusting by intricate mechanism his torpedo lance and exploding the terrible misdirectly under the hull of the ram? For Spartan coolness where the man to challenge the brave veteran Ellet, lying in his blood on the deck of the Queen at Memphis while ordering the fleet of rams Aclosing attack and sending from his stde his son, a boy of 19, to hoist the flags of victory upon the spires of the vanquished city? And for nobility of soul, combined with heroic mettle, can the world produce a greater than Craven, who at Mobile begged of Farragut the post of honor in the fight, and, when his vessel, the unlucky Tecumsch, was sinking in a hopeless depth, gave way for the pilot to precede him up the single turret ladder, the sole means of escape, saying as he waved his hand toward the exit, already taking in water in sheets, "After you,

Of exploits like these so briefly sketched, for the scores that have become cole-

brated hundreds are scarcely known From the stories of the campaigns of the 300 fighting regiments, each of them, a stirring war drama might be evolved. 70 of those regiments more soldiers fell fighting in battle by from 10 to 20 per cent than in the erack German regiments in the Franco-Prussian war with its bloody Gravelotte and Mars la Tour. Fa mous brigades are fully represented in these fighting battalions, a fact which proves that their unique distinction was not accidental in origin, but was carned where the bullets flew like hail. If it takes a man's weight in lead to kill one in battle, then between 30 and 40 tons of missiles fly past the mark when 100 are

struck dead out of a body of 400. The regiment leading all the northern army in battle losses at Gettysburg, the Twenty-fourth Michigan, named above, fought there, and throughout its service in the company of four crack regiments, the five constituting the "Iron Brigade." The bravest of the five, the Second Wis-

consin, weathered 15 desperate bettles, and lant sons of Maine who, when ordered to in proportion to the number earrying muskets in its ranks lost more men killed by the enemy's fire than any other regi-

ment which were the blue. The Confederacy also had its iron brigades, but not under that name. Gregg and McGowan's South Carolina brigade and the "Orphan brigade" of Kentucky fought under the savage motto of the Old Guard of France, which "dies, but never surrenders." Orr's South Carolina rifles led all the clans of the south in piling up battle losses and contributed to the roll of besides over 700 wounded. One of its companion regiments, the First Palmetto, Maryland, and the brigade vies with the Kentucky "Orphans" for the proud distinction of having given the heaviest dole in blood to the lost cause. The "Or-phans" were exiled sons of that land of splendid fighters, and out of 5,000 who crossed the border in 1861 Union bullets spared less than 200 to report for surren-der in 1865. The South Carolinians in the five regiments under the leadership of Gregg and McGowan piled up the enor-

mons roll of 1,300 killed in action. That means 5,000 killed and wounded, equal the fighting strength of two brigades

The "Iron brigade" and the First Ver-mont brigade also stand in unique rivalry with respect to losses. The Green mountain boys scored the highest death. list by actual count and the western men the highest in proportion to original strength The Vermenters had their clite regiment the Fifth, composed of men who didn't know how to retreat, and this again its elite company. In one of the peninsula battles this company (E) faced the storm of canister in front of Kemper's Virginia battery until only seven men remained out of 56 combatants. The dend, to the number of 25, lay on the ground in regu-lar battle order, as if sleeping on their arms, and six members of one family touched elbows in those prostrate files while a seventh was borne away wounded. And that gallant race which fights so well for all causes but its own won fresh honor by upholding in America the glorious traditions of Fontenoy, for the green banners of our Irish brigade were consecrated by the blood of a thousand sons of old Erin who fell around them never to rise and of 3,000 spared to prove the tale by showing their sears of war. Three of these Irish regiments, fitly named after the three most noted. Irish commands in the wars of Europe-the Sixty-third, Sixtyninth and Eighty-eighth New York-became so reduced by fighting that the 10 companies in each were consolidated into two during the last year of the war.

But with few exceptions, nearly all of which have been named, the 300 fighting regiments stood alone, uninspired by race rivalry or other form of esprit de corps than that which ever stirs the soul of the

And to learn of the war as these heroes found it one should share their fortunes on field after field; march with Colonel Madill's plucky Pennsylvanians into that slaughter pen at Chancellorsville, and with them stand above the long rows of their fallen comrades, and there, in the midst of and in spite of the furious storm of battle, sing above the din the stirring martial pagn, "Rally round the flag! or with those other Keystone men, the Sixty-first of the line, fight from knee rests at arm's length in the thickets of Seven Pines, then with them lead the charge up the slopes, over the crest and into the batteries on Marve's Heights. One should serve the guns with the cannoncers of Slocomb's New Orleans artillery, 200 days and nights under fire, and help them hurl 6,000 charges of shot and shell into the enemy's ranks, lucky not to be among the 43 killed or 100 wounded in that slender crew of a four gun battery, or "plunge into the thick of the fight" with the Tennesseeans of the First (Confederate) regiment from Shiloh to Atlanta, not counting a battle a battle unless they made a bayonet charge upon blazing cannon; then with the First South Carolina and the Eighty-third Pennsylvania take up their unique three years' duel and fight over the bloody course from Gaines Mill to Five Forks, tallying the dead almost man for man in each battle until ouite 300 a side had been slain. Yes, one should ride with those Uhlans of America, the First Maine, First Massachusetts, First New Jersey cavalry and Custer's Michigan brigade, in battles by the score where 'dead troopers' outnumbered the wounded, and stand with those Yankee heroes, the Fifth New Hampshire, in the Bloody Lane at Antictam, until, maddened by the Indian warwhoop to put new courage into

been teld-of the sublime devotion and



A REMNANT LED BY A SERGEANT. tinction is now for the first time brought forward. I refer to the Thirty-first Maine, an eleventh hour regiment, baptized in the Wilerness May, 1864. It then mustered 34 officers and 905 men. In the bloody thicket fighting of the Wilderness, in front of Lee's blazing ramparts at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, in the slaughter pen of Burnside's mine, the post of honor fell to these fresh Maine volunteers, who were not povices, but veterans inured by service with other commands, and within the first 90 days this glory cost the lives of 17 officers and over 100 men. Then followed 60 days in the siege trenches at Petersburg, with another pitched battle at the end, and from that field the colors were borne off by a handful of men led by a sergeant. There wasn't an officer left in the line,

and only 60 men answered to roll call.

All of this had to be, perhaps, but when these 60 survivors, undaunted by the terrors they had passed and undismayed by the terrors yet to come, tightened the bracings of their courage one more notel to make another plunge the world's record for battlefield heroism was marked forward a degree at least,

GEORGE L. KILMER.

What Ailed Her Stocking. At church one day they sang the familiar hymn, "The Church's One Foundation," in which are the lines:

By schiems cent mander,

By heresies distressed, That evening, when preparing for bed, little Kitty found a large hole in her stocking, and she shouted out, "Ob, mamina, mamma, my stocking's by chasms rent asunder."-New York Tribune.

LONG AGO.

I once knew all the birds that came And nested in our orchard trees, For every flower I had a name-My friends were woodchucks, tends and

knew where thrived in yonder glen What plants would soothe a stone bruised

Oh, I was very learned then,

But that was very long ago.

I knew the spot upon the hill Where chie kerberries could be found, I knew the rushes near the mill

Where pickerel lay that weighed a pound I knew the wood—the very tree Where lived the peaching, savey crow And all the woods and crows knew me— But that was very long ago.

And pining for the joys of youth. I tread the old familiar spot Only to learn this solemn truth: I have forgotten, am forgot. Yet here's this youngster at my knee Knows all the things I used to know; To think lonce was wise as he-But that was very long ago.

I know it's folly to complain Of whatso'er the fates decree, Yet, were not wishes all in vain, I tell you what my wish should be: I'd wish to be a boy again.

Back with the friends I used to know

For I was, oh, so happy then-But that was very long ago.

Fashion's Fancies...

KINDERGARTENS FOR PARENTS.

A Place Wanted Where They May Leacn

the Rudiments of Common Sense. Among the numerous educational instithe world, are in need, is a grownup kindergarten to which parents may be sent to learn the rudiments of common sense and the simple laws of cause and effect that, it would seem, must naturally be pat-ent to the meanest intelligence. If the father is selfish and fault finding at home, he has no right to expect his sons, with his example constantly before them, to be



MUSLIN GOWN. helpful and good humored. If the mother practices deceit and equivocation, she should not condemn her daughters for not being truthful and sincere. Why should a man who reads aloud and discusses in the presence of his boys the police news and reports of the details of murders and executions punish them for devouring dime novels or other sensational fiction? Why should a woman who customarily adopts a scolding and complaining tone reproach her girls for not being cheerful

and contented? Parents have no right to expect a spontaneous development of goodness in a child. If, with all their advantages of age, experience and mastery of the situation they habitually do things they ought not to do, how is the child, ignorant, dependent and with their conduct as its constant model, to habitually do right? The peevish voice, the deceitful word, the selfish act, the ungoverned temper, are an al most irresistible influence beside which mere commands and penalties are futile. Children have a keen sense of injustice, and when they are punished for a fault that their parents commit with impunity the good and sufficient reason given for the latter's exemption from the general law-"I am your father," or "I am your frightful carnage, the men painted their mother," does not seem a good and suffifaces with powder black and sounded the clent reason to the victims of arbitrary home legislation, or even to the unprejutheir comrades and arouse terror in the fee.

And yet when all has been said that might be said—for the half has not yet mately, no natural law which precludes persons entirely unfit for the responsibilsacrifice of these noble commands, both tity from having children and misgovern-the blue and the gray, there stands one ing them. If you want your sons and above them all whose claim to that dis-daughters to be gentle, generous, truthful and broad minded, live up to that standard

A sketch is given of a gown of flowered muslin trimmed with face insertion and green ribbon.

PERSONAL CRITICISM.

Candid Friends and the Weaker Side of Humanity.

Few men or women are strong enough to endure adverse criticism, says a wis observer. The desire for praise is universal. The candid friend is a nulsance therefore, and the harm she does will nev er be known until the secrets of all bearts are revealed. Most of us want helping and cheering along thoughill road. The world outside is too busy and Imerica to heed our individual concerns, and if we cannot rely unon our friends for the meat of encour agement and for the oil and wine of sympathy we are in hard case indeed. But the candid friend has no regard for the weaker side of humanity. "Why should I not speak the truth?" she argues. "It may wound, but it is my duty to set you right



concerning this and that." And she goes about the world performing her self imposed task to her own satisfaction and everybody clse's hurt. Perhaps the glass at which you look less frequently day by day no longer shows you a satisfactory reflection. Your hair is becoming thin; your eyes lack histor; you have lost a tooth or two; you are growing stout. You are perfeetly conscious of these trifles. They an noy you, and you are glad to think of them as little as possible, but unfortunately your candid friend knows them, too, and she lets you know that she knows them. You smile amiably at her as you shake hands in farewell, but there is ruge and resentment in your heart. Only a small wound to your vanity, after all. Granted, my candid friend, but it is not necessary to go through the world sticking pins into people, be those ever so tiny and the tissue into which you insert them ever so adiposo. Sincerity is not synonymous with brutality, and it is possible to ignore unpleasant facts without the aid of false

hood or deceit. The sketch shows a gold colored straw callor hat trimmed with moss green velvet twisted about the crown, A small bunch of yellow chrysauthemums forms a bow on the right side, while the left is trimmed with an erect spray of the same flowers mingled with mignonette and yellow and terra cotta roses, with their fo-

How an Edition Was Exhausted. The death of James Russell Lowell recalled an amusing story of the way in which he escaped the usual fate of literary beginners—a financial loss in the publica-tion of his first volume. The cost of publishing Mr. Lowell's book, runs the story, was borne entirely by that gentleman himself, the edition being a plain but substantial one of 500 copies. The author felt the embroidery confines the shirred yoke, and usual pride in his achievement, and hoped lengthwise bands trim the elbow sleeves.

for almost immediate fame, but only a tew copies of the work were sold.

Soon after, a fire occurred in the publishing house where the volumes were stored, and they were destroyed. As the publisher tutions of which this country, and indeed | carried a full insurance on the stock, Mr. Lowell was able to realize the full cash value of his venture, and he had, therefore the satisfaction of saying to his friends that the entire edition was exhausted. Pall Mall Gazette.

FASHION NOTES.

Judic Chollet's Practical Suggestions For the Fair Sex.

Flannels should not be rubbed when they are washed, as it shrinks and stiffens them. They should be pressed and squeezed between the hands in clean warm water in which sonp has previously been dis-solved, and if they are sufficiently soiled to kill the suds they require to have the process repeated in a fresh supply of warm soapy water. When they are clean, they must be rinsed in warm water, pulled lengthwise, dried as quickly as possible and froued when completely dry.

The pretty black and white gowns in thin goods, such as muslins and nain-sooks, so much seen this season, would have been still prettier if some manufac turer had been elever enough to bring out a line of fast black washable laces in cotton or linen, like valenciennes or torchon Ince, which could have been used for trim ming them. The black laces at present on the market are only lit to be employed on gowns that are never damp and comto no hard wear. Changeable taffeta enjoys as much favor

as ever. Most of the large shops are sell ing off their summer silks, plain, change able and figured, at a great reduction, and excellent opportunities are offered to ob-tain a light-silk of good quality at a mini-

Many women are freshening up their worn silk bodies by adding a plastron and sleeve trimmings of mousseline do sole or chiffon. This sort of decoration is fragile, but very effective while it lasts. Sometimes these diaphanous materials are arranged to form a girdle with long ends fastened to the skirt by choux and full epaulets or a capelike collar. Almost all hats also are trimmed with mousseline de sole combined with ribbon or flowers or both

Small capes or pelerines made of taffeta are coming into favor. Sometimes the



BICYCLE COSTUME

capes are doubte and are made of two shades of silk, the lower cape just visible below the edge of the upper one. The edges of both are indented.

In order to give the skirts of gowns the proper flaring shape pettieoats are worn trimmed with three or four flounces of graduated widths arranged at different heights on the body of the petileoat in such a way that the bettom edges of all the flounces are even.

The bicycle costume shown is of dust gray cloth and consists of extremely full zounve trous as and a double breasted round bodiec.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

A Remedy For Many of the Present Day Tils.

As the majority of women of the pres-ent day are more or less interested in phys-ical enture, the following advice taken from an English article on the subject may be of service: Physical exercises sould be taken regularly and continued through life. It is a remedy against many of the diseases prevalent at the present time. All who desire strength, health and beauty should take cleary of outdoor exercise in addition to the home or gymnasium exercises. Outdoor exercises help to the development of the respiratory organs.

Gymnastics should be directed toward promoting the healthy activity of the organs that make bleed, to correcting defects and to the perfection of the human figure. The most helpful movements are also the most beautiful. The Greeks cultivated the body as no other nation has done, with this result. In training one should begin slowly and build up the weak parts first; then exercise should be taken so as to bring nearly all the muscles into action at the same time. This stimulates the action of the heart and lungs, besides increasing the circulation and respiration. Many muscles of the body, from lack of use, waste away. The technical term for this wasting is atrophy, and to avoid it every muscle in the body should be exercised regularly. Light, quick exercise is the best. Heavy dombbells or pulley weights should not be used. One hour's vigorous exercise daily is all that is needed and should always be followed by a topid bath. Avoid everything that throws extra strain upon the heart, and aim at the correction of errors of nutrition. A delicate person should never eat immediately



after exercising actively, especially if she has made the common mistake of overexerting herself.

The illustration shows a lounging robe

HOW TO LIVE. Flat Chests and Those Ugly Hollows in the Neek.

It is easy to make rules for a healthful manner of living, but such rules are difficult to keep for any length of time and sometimes take much comfort out of life. These are good rules to follow: 1. Avoid all excess; excess is man's greatest enemy. 2. Do not change any habit too suddenly, for habit is second nature. 3. Preserve an even and tranquil mind. It is the best guarantee of long life and perfect health. 4. Seek and enjoy pure and temperate air. It invigorates both body and mind. 5. Select with the greatest care the most suitable food. 6. Always preserve a proper proportion between the food eaten and the exercise taken. 7. If you would keep well, be sparing with medicine. After these rules for health, just a word on a matter of beauty-a word of worth to those who

CLOTH CAPE.

want it. Have you ugly little hollows in your neck and a flat chest? Here is an admirable exercise taught to women who are so afflicted, which, if followed persistently, will develop the chest muscles and fill out all those telltale hollows in the ently, will develop the chest muscles and fill out all those telltale hellows in the neck: Advance one foot, as in a long step, and stand with the weight on it, extending the arms parallel to each other in front until they are in line with the shoulders, energize thems and close the hands as if each were firmly grasping a repe, keeping the cyes steadily fixed on some point about two feet above the level. Inhale clovely, and with great energy pull the extended arms down and well backward; at the same time bend the torso forward, but do not transfer the weight of the body. The head bends backward in opposition to the torso. Hold the position for a moment, then withdraw all unnecessary nerve force from the muscles and exhale as the body returns to the original position.

2.28 and 11.38 p. m. via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.29 a.m., 130, 2.50 p. m.

Leave Scranton for Pittston and Wilkessarre, 120. L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.21 a.m., 130, 2.50 p. m.

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Leave Scranton for Pittston and All intermediates points via D. & H. R. R. 4.745 a.m., 12.05, 2.38, 11.30 p. m., via D. L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.21 a.m., 130, 2.50 p. m.

Leave Scranton for Pittston and all intermediates po

to Be Helpful.

Three-quarters of the advice about home decoration is unpractical and leads the unwary housewife astray, but there are some improvements that it is possible to undertake and carry through successfully. For instance, patience, care and several cans of deal bedraom farniture into something worth baying. The angular way to get the control of the common farniture into something. The angular way is a control of the common farniture into something. The angular way is a control of the common worth having. The enamel may be put on over the original paint, the furniture being first thoroughly washed with soap and water. Three coats at least are required, and four are desirable. The enamel bought at an art dealer's is far more ex-



LUTTLE GILL'S GOWN,

pensive than that obtained at a regular paintshop and is of a less serviceable quality. The quick drying sort will allow all three exats to be applied on the same day if necessary. If new handles are bought for the tureen drawers, the rejuvenation will be still more thorough and

Enamel is not suitable for the woodwork of a room, but if it is desirable to have the woodwork and furniture alike in color quick drying paint is also sold in large cans ready for use. This simplifies the amateur decorator's work very much and is a great convenience to housekolds who are not within easy reach of a professional painter, especially as workmen, even when bindingly engaged, have a universal habit of pestponing their visits from day to day, and so keeping their employers in suspense and confusion.

Every woman should have a collection of light tools suited to her size and strongth and know how to use them, for moments often arise when five minutes' intelligent employment of a saw or a plane would clear away some obstacle from the home decorator's path, that without that help aust keep her at a standstill until she can secure a man's assistance. It is the duty of every rational human being to be self helpful, and not to find it necessary to rely upon somebody else whenever an emer gency arises. In the industrial schools of the future it is to be hoped that boys as well as girls will be taught to sew and girls as well as boys be taught to handle tools and understand machinery.

An illustration is given of a child's frock made of red wool. The front is arranged in an immense box plait, similar to a herald's tabard, while the full back is confined by a belt. A square yoke of guipure defines the neck, and the full sleeves are gathered into a guipure cuff. JUDIC CROLLET.

Proved. Jim-Do you mean to say that that brutal father is a loyal subject of Queen Victoria?

Charles-He proved it to me. The marks on his poor boy's back showed that the father was a Welts-man, and the little fellow couldn't take off his shirt without bringing to mind the prints of wales,-Pittaburg Bulletin.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. J.

LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA DIVISION Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1894 Time Table in Effect May 20, 1894.

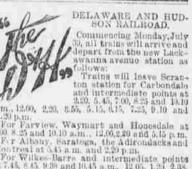
Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8:3, 8:15, 11:30 a.m., 12:51, 2:01, 3:30, 5:01, 7:21, 11:05 p. m. Sundays, 9:00 a.m., 1:00, 2:15, 7:10 p. m. Sundays, 9:00 a.m., For Adamtic City, 8:20 a.m., For New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8:21 (express) a.m., 12:50 (express) with Buffet parlor car), 3:30 (express) p. m. Sunday, 2:15 p. m.

p. m. FOR MAUCH CHUNK, ALLENTOWN BETHLE-HEM, EASTON and PHILADELPHIA, 8.31 a. m., 12.50, 3.30, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p. m. Sanday 2.15 p. m.

12.00, 3.33, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p. in. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.20 (with through cav) a. m., 12.50 p. m. For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.20 a. m., 12.50, 5.00 p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

Allentown, 8.20 a. m., 12.30, a.w., p.m.
For Pottsville, 8.20 a. m., 12.50 p. m.
For Pottsville, 8.20 a. m., 12.50 p. m.
Returning, leave New York, foot of Liberty
street, North river, at 4.10 (express) a. m.,
L.10, 1.20, 4.30 (express with Buffet parlor car)
p. m. Sunday, 4.30 a. m.
Leave Philadelphila, Reading Terminal, 2.31
a. m., 2.00 and 4.30 p. m. Sunday, 6.37 a. m.
Through tickets to all points at lowest rates
may be had on application in advance to the
ticket agent at the station.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.



a.m., 12.00, 2.30, 2.55, 5.15, 3.15, 7.25, 9.10 and 11.30 p.m.

For Parview, Waymart and Honesdale at 7.00 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.09, 2.20 and 5.15 p.m. For Parview, Waymart and Honesdale at 7.00 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.09, 2.20 and 5.15 p.m. For Albany, Saratoga, the Adirondacks and Montreal at 3.45 a.m. and 2.25 p.m.

For Wilkes-Barre and intermediate points at 7.45, 8.55, 8.55, 8.01 (6.55 a.m., 12.05, 1.25, 2.35, 4.01, 5.10, 6.05, 3.15 and 11.35 p.m.

Trains will arrive at Scranton Station from Carbondale and intermediate points at 7.40, 8.9, 9.34 and 10.40 a.m., 12.00, 1.17, 2.35, 3.40, 4.54, 5.35, 7.45, 9.11 and 11.33 p.m.

From Honesdale, Waymart and Farview at 2.36 and 11.35 p.m.

From Montreal saratoga, Albany, etc., at 4.54 and 11.35 p.m.

From Montreal saratoga, Albany, etc., at 4.54 and 11.35 p.m.

From Montreal Saratoga, Intermediate points at 2.15, 8.01, 10.05 and 11.55 a.m., 116, 2.14, 3.39, 5.10, 6.08, 7.23, 9.03 and 11.16 p.m.



MAY 13, 1894 Train leaves Scranton for Philadelphia and sew York via D. & H. R. at 7,45 a.m., 12.95, 28 and 11.39 p. m. via D. L. & W. R. R., 6.06, 19, 11.30 a. m., and 1.39 p. m.

Junction, 8.08 a.m., 120, 8.50 p.m., via E. & W. R. R. S.41 p.m.

The sketch shows a tailor made cape of tan colored cloth. It is trimmed with a stitched decoration, and the standing collar is finished with velvet.

HOME DECORATION.

It Is the Duty of Rational Human Beings to Be Helpful.

The Sketch shows a tailor made cape of tan colored cloth. It is trimmed with a stitched decoration, and the standing collar is finished with velvet.

HOME DECORATION.

It Is the Duty of Rational Human Beings to Be Helpful.

Toby hanns accommodation, 6.10 p. m.
Expr ss for Binghamton, Cawego, Elmira,
Corning, Bath, Dansville, Mount Morris and
Suffalo, 12.10, 2.15 a. m. and 1.25 p. m., making
close connections at Buffalo to all points in the
West, Northwest and Southwest.
Hath accommodation, 6 a. m.
Binghamton and way stations, 12.37 p. m.
Namadon accommodation, 2.4 a. m. and

ioi-on accommodation, as 4 p. m. and Ringhamton and Elmira Express, 6.05 p. m. Express for Cortland, Syracuse, Oswego, Utica and Richfield Springs, 215 is. m. and 1.22

Utica and Richfeld Springs, 215 a. m. and 128 p. m.

Ithaca, 2.15 and Bath 9a. m. and 1.24 p. m.

For Northumberland, Pittsfon, Wilkes-Barre,
Flymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville, making
close connections at Northumberland for
Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and the South.

Northumberland and Intermediate stations,
600, 845 a. m. and 1.30 and 607 p. m.

Nanticose and intermediate stations, 6.09
and 11.29 a. m. Plymouth and intermediate
stations, 3.50 and 8.5 p. m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all
express trains. express trains.

For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office,

ERIE AND WYOMING VALLEY RAIL
Trains leave Scranton for New York and intermediate points on the Erie railroad at 6.35
a. m. and 3.34 p. m. Also for Honesdale,
Hawley and local points at 6.35, 9.45 s.m., and
3.24 n.m. Blawley and scall points at 6.35, 9.45 s.m., and 334 p.m.

All the above are through trains to and from Honeshale.

An additional train leaves Scranton for Lake Ariel at 5.10 p.m. and arrives at Scranton from the Lake at 8.26 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.

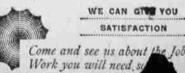
Trains leave for Wilkes-Barre at 6.40 a.m. and 3.41 p.m.



SCRANTON DIVISION.

North Houne	2. N	South Bound,		
Pars Form Exp 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	Stations Trains Daily, Ex- cept Sunday.)	Local Page	Day Ex po Local Ex Pubs Pubs	
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fo 18 11017, 8 131 Fark Place 80271 17 6 16 6 10 10 15 8 30 Scranton 8 00 4 23 6 20 P MA MA M Leave Arrive A MF MF 31 All trains run daily except Sunday. f. signifies that trains stop on signal for pas-Bengers,
Secure rates via Ontario & Western before
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The Scranton Tribune